FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13-6 P. M. no dulpess in Wall street see ns to have assumed a chronic character. Until the confidence of the public is restored by the lapse of time the stock marbublic is restored by the "Appe of time the stock intr-bet bids fair to preserve the even tenor of its way. The disposition of the operators who can command capital enough to tenew speculation is to take the bear side. The consequence is a large short interest, betrayed by the active borrowing demand for stocks. The reduced earnings of the Western railways is the basis for this tendency on the part of the street. The accumulation of money at this centre is still exhibited in the low rate of interest on call loans. Until the grain of the West is marketed this accumulation must continue. As soon as money becomes active we shall have the first intimation that the crops are in motion. Then, by a curious paradox, stocks will go up in a stringent money market, for he reason that the stringency will be the sign that the movement of the crops has begun and that railway earnings will increase. It may be taken as an absolute fact that the cliques will always do the opposite of what the street does. The cliques live by the outside public. The latter have been induced to believe that we have not seen the worst of the panic, and that another revulsion is in the immediate future of the Stock Exchange. The street has, therefore, gone "short." The capital stocks of some rallways have been sold twice over. The cliques have been the buyers, otherwise the decline under so many sales would have been a very large one. The cliques, however, keep the market dell and heavy ough to tempt the increase of such sales, but are careful not to drop it enough to allow covering. The money market allows the cliques to carry stocks without any great loss of interest. Money to-day was worth from four to seven per cent. The former was the exceptional rate on call, with pledge of government collaterals, and the latter the excen al rate on stocks. The regular rates were five and six per cent. As to the Western demand for money the question is problematical. The price of wheat at Chicago has not undergone a panic-as was advices, the report having been originated for its upon the stock market. The truth might have been guessed from the firmness of the produce market here, where prices under-went an advance, owing to the demand for shipment in fulfilment of previous contracts. In discounts there is no change. Prime dry goods second rate names at twelve to fifteen. Prime pankers' paper is quoted at from eight to ten per cent. The indisposition to buy shows the expectation of lenders that money cannot remain in its present inactivity. Foreign exchange was firm o-day, and rates ranged as follows:-Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 1081/4 a 109; good to prime bankors', 109% a 109%; short sight, 109% a 109%; Paris, slxty days, 5.22% a 5.16%; short sight, 5.16% a 5.14%; Antwerp, 5.22% a 5.16%; Switzerland, 5.22% a 5.16%; Hamburg, 35% a 35%; Amsterdam, 40 a 40%; Frankfort, 40% a 40%; Bremen, 78 a 78%; Prussian

thalers, 70% a 71.

Heretofore the October elections in Pennsylvania and Ohlo have exerted a very perceptible influence on the course of values in Wall street. As the days of the war become remote this influence seems to be dying away, for the reason that old issues are disappearing and the political parties of the time recognize the financial obligations of the government. In the gold market the effect of the political news was hardly, if at all, perceptible, the price remaining quiet at 130% a 130% all day. In the government market the same steadiness was visible until late in the alternoon, when one large basing their action on the doubtful in Ohio, and taking the chance of Pendleton's election, sold two or three hundred thousand dollars of bonds. The prevailduiness and the large offerings to government at the Sub-Treasury purchase red the market weak and lower, and prices declined a quarter to three-eighths per cent, closing finally on the street as follows:-United States currency sixes, 107 % a 107%; do sixes, 1881, registered, 110 / a 120; do. do., coupon, 119 / a 120; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 115 a 115%; do. do., coupon, 1862, do., 119% a 120; do. do., coupon, 1864, do., 119% a 119%; do. do., coupon, 1865, do., 119% a 119%; do. do., registered, January and July, 117% a 118; do. do., coupon, 1865, do., 117% a 117%; do. do., coupon, 1867, do., 117% a 117%; do. do., coupon, 1868, do., 117% a 117%; do. ten forties, registered, 108 a 108%; do. do., coupon, 108% a 108%; The proposals to sell to the government embraced a total of over seven millions. The purchase of two millions was made for the extra amount which the Secretary of the Treasury holds subject to the action of Congress. The revenues of the government enable the uninterrupted continuance of these purchases, the net balance of currency in the Treasury being over ten millions. The awards were in the lots and at the prices following: -

n the 1058 and at the prices 1010 wills; reg. 116,99
17,002 1865, con., n. 11.8.87 86,000 1893, reg. 116,90
17,002 1865, con., n. 116,90
1805, reg. 116,90
175,000 1865, reg. 115,99
1806, 1806, reg. n. 115,90
1806, reg. 115,90
1807, reg. 1807, reg. 1807, reg. 115,90
1807, reg. 18 200 1864, con. 146 186,000 1667 .
10,000 1867, con. 115,89 20,000 1865, n. 10 000 1864, reg. 115,89 20,000 1865, n. 110 000 1864, reg. 115,96 5,000 1865, reg. n. 115,96 5,000 1865, reg. n. 115,96 5,000 1865, reg. n. 10,000 1864, reg. 115,96 20,000 1869, reg. n. 100 1865, reg. n. 115,90 20,000 1869, reg. n. 100 1865, reg. n. 115,90 1860,000 1862, reg. n. 115,00 1860, reg. n. 115,00 1860, con. 115,00 1860,

The Gold Exchange will meet to-morrow to Sarther discuss the proposition for a new Clearing House. Meantime, the new receiver of the Gold Bank is working assiduously in order to obtain a return of the patronage of the gold brokers to that titution. The effort to force it into bankruptcy led to the solicitation and serving of another injune tion to-day from the Superior Court, which will probably be vacated to-morrow on the ground that the bank was already under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The directors seem disposed to do what they can to procure the business of the Gold Exchange, and have aided the receiver in adjusting all accounts, except for the expurgated nine firms originally posted as failing to pay their differences. It seems that the bank is responsible for all differences where such notice was not given. The settlement of legitimate accounts will entail a loss on the bank of three to four hundred ers. As the canital is five hundred thousand and the surplus nearly three hundred thousand dollars, the directors and receiver expect to resume business with a capital of about four hundred thousand doilars. Still the feeling in the Gold Exchange is very strong in favor of an auxiliary clearing department instead of an independent clearing house, and the matter will be very warmly discussed before it is finally decided. The range of the gold market was

Balling decoders 140 Table 01 Loans of cash gold were made at five to three per

cent for carrying.

The newly elected directors of the Erie Railway

The newly elected directors of the Erie Railway have classified themselves as follows:—

To serve five years—Jay Gonid, James Fisk, Jr., William M. Tweed and Frederick A. Lane.

To serve four years—Alexander S. Diven. Henry N. Smith, Abraham Gould and Horato N. Olis.

To serve three years—John Ganson, O. W. Chapman and Henry Thompson.

To serve two years—John Hitton, M. R. Simons and George C. Hall.

To serve one year—John Ramsdell, Charles C.

and George C. Hail.

To serve one year—Homer Ramsdeil, Charles G.
sisson and Justin D. White.

Henceforward the annual election will be for the purpose of choosing a fraction of the number of the board, the members so chosen to hold office for five years. The following comprise the present officers of the read:—Jay Gould, President and Treasurer; James Fisk, Jr., Vice President; H. N. Olis, Secretary; L. D. Rucher, General Superintendent; B. W. nchard, General Freight Agent; W. R. Barr,

General Passenger Agent.

Nothing new has transpired concerning the affairs of Lockwood & Co. The creditors of Adams, Kimball & Moore, whose failure was announced a few days since, have received and generally accepted a proposition on the part of the firm to pay forty cents on the dollar and be discharged, the firm declaring

their intention to pay fully, if possible, in the future, The Lake Shore directors met again to-day, bat with hermetically scaled doors. On the atreet it was reported that they were considering a proposi-

tion to place the road under the management of Mr. Vanderbitt, and some color of truth was given the story by the fact that the "Vanderbitt robokers" were also said to be under consideration, the choice lying the stock. The election of a treasurer was also said to be under consideration, the choice lying between Alasmon Robinson and James H. Handler and James H. H

1807. 1808. 1839. For the week..., \$3,134,082 \$2,753,889 \$5,284,857 Prev. reported..139,775,160 126,054,048 146,691,726 Since Jan. 1.. \$142,909,242 \$128,807,937 \$151,976,583 The Boston bank statements of the past two weeks compare as annexed:-

Upon which the Post of that city remarks;—
When the individual deposits of the Boston banks fall off nearly two militons in a week it shows plainly that there has been a sharp demand for money. When the country banks draw down their balances \$672,221, it seems to signify that they have many calls over and above those made on account of the payment of the semi-annual dividences, which of course form as usual a very respectable item. There is no very serious embarrassment reported in legitimate business circles on account of the scarcity of money, and yet the available supply at the banks is hardly up to the demand. Some of the best manufacturing corporations are taking considerable money at 7% a 8 per cent, and smaller establishments at 8 a 10 per cent. Good double name paper is still offered on the street at 10 a 12. Between banks and depositors the rates are 7 a 3 per cent.

The Cincago Tribune, under date of Monday evening, says:—

ing, says:—
The banks to-day generally report less demand for money. There is none of that pressure for loans that was experienced on one or two days of last week. Deposis, however, are down to an unusually lowebb, and it the demand for accommodations were as great as on some days of last week, the banks would not be any better prepared to meet it now than then. There is a fair prospect that money will gradually grow easier, and even some probability that it will be quite plenty a month hence; but at present it is quite stringent. ing, says:-

present it is quite stringent.							
SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHAPTE.							
### A THE NEW TO ### A THE NEW TO ### Wednesdary. ###							
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10000 do	2000 U S Fs. cur. 10732 One o'Clock P. M. 20 sha L S A M S RR. 68% 160 db						
STREET QUOTATIONS,							
West Un Tul. Solga a 37 Pacibo Mail 66 ta 65 ta	Northwestern 70% a 70% Northwestern 7 83% a 84% a 84 Paul prof. 80 a 20% o 0hlo 2 Mirs. 27% a 28						
COMMERCIA	L REPORT.						

Whonesday, Oct. 18-6 P. M.
COPPER.—Rio continued in good demand from the trads
and rob prices were realized. The sales were 5.28t bags ex
Christing, 1,45t do, ex Century and 93 do. ex St. Ursuia on
private terms. Other kinds were dell but unchanged in
value. private terms. Other kinds were dull but unchanged in value.

COTTON.—There was still an active demand for erport and an increased demand for apinning, and the sales were large. The offerings were only moderate, and the market was firmer. Sales 4.97 bales duchulong 200 to arrive), of which 2.522 were for export, 190 for spinning. 185 on speculation and 200 in transit. For future delivery there was a fair business transacted, the sales being as follows:—200 hales, basis low middling, for December, at 25%c. 250 do. for October, at 25%c. 250 do. for 200 do. for November, at 25%c. 200 do. for December, at 25%c. 200 do. for private terms. 180 do. for January, at 25%c. 250 do. free on board at New Orleans, at 25%c. and 50 do., free on board at New Orleans, at 25%c. and 50 do., free on board at Savannah, on private terms. We quote the control of the contro

Low mide	lling	045		Int.		1945.6
Mittelline		961.		200		277
Good with	Mine	***** 2079		30.75		071
From	A Ser. Conse	*****		21.0	and a	217
COLD AND	AND GRAI	Mecep	ta, Incres	DOM. 1	cour,	450, 410
corn men	t, 30,654 bm	Augis Miles	Mt. 10,001	do. cor	n. #3,1	150 (10
Trace, Fri	e Hour mark	et was do	ill but prie	TOW WOLL	unch	negan
THE STREET	were 11,00	m bols. (California	was d	nil, be	t un
CONTRACTOR.	25 GULDANETT	Bone was	manuferate	The martin	44 44 1	CAN SPEAK
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all Lattin	op como trac	se niwade	**********	*****	6 00 a	7.0
Co Louis	low extra	********	*********	*****	6 50 A	70
Bt. Louis	SELWINDE GERT.		******* **		7 00 a	2.0
St. Louis	choice doubl	" extra	**********	*****	7 50 a	8 0
St. Louis	choice famil	Y	*** ******		8 00 A	9.0
Southern	choice and f	amily	*********	*****	8 00 a	10 0
bouthern	aperane an	dextra	*********		6 00 m	80
California	neur macks	and beis.	Jeer	entropy and	6 00 a	9 5
Rye flour.			AND DESCRIPTIONS	STEELS -	200 4	

ice chrew were sold arm, the sales being 100 pkgs., at 11c. a Be, for No. 1 to prime steam, and 18je. a 18je. for kettle rendered, including 200 therees for this mouth at 17je., buyers option.— For crude in bulk the market was moderately active and firm at vesteraly's closing price; 1,560 bbls. were sold at 17je., the supply was light. Crude in bbls. was dull and nominal at 25c. a 23je. for cargoes; the comply was light. Crude in bbls. was dull and nominal at 25c. a 23je. For refined the market was quiet and heavy, closing, however, strong at 82je. a 23je. for cargoes; the demand was checked considerably by the searcity and 17mmes of frieights; there were asies of 3,600 do. on private terms; also 2,600 cases at 25jec. In Philadelphia the market was comparatively quiet, but prices were strong, closing at 23jec., 23jec, 500 do. for November and December at 32jec, and 1,600 do. for October at 23jec., 23jec. for Side of the control of the search was comparatively quiet, but prices were strong, closing at 23jec. Big. Cargo. The history of the search was comparatively and the search with small sales within the range of 8jec. a 9jec. Rannoon was dull and nominal.

Stockholment and December at 32jec., and 1,600 do. for October to December at 33jec. a 31jec. Rannoon was dull and nominal.

Stockholment and the search with small sales within the range of 8jec. a 9jec. 18jec. at 18jec.

THE CUBAN PRIVATEERS.

The Case of the Cuba Before the United States Commissioner-Protest of Commodore Higgins-Character of the Testimony to be Offered-The United States Gamboat Frolic at Wilmington-The Escape of the Cuban Steamer Lilian.

Steamer Lilian.

[From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journai, Oct. 12.]

The case of the Cuban steamer Cuba was resumed before Commissioner Rutherford yesterday. At evern o'clock the court was called to order. George Davis introduced to the court Mr. Grosvenor P. Lowery, of New York, who iwas associated with Judge Meares and himself in the defense.

Mr. Lowery, in behalf of Commodore Higgins, read the following protest and asked that it be filed among the papers in the case:

- Province.

The papers in the case:—

I, Reward Higgins, a chizen of the republic of Cubs, duly commissioned and acting as a commodore in the may thereof, now being in command of the public ship-of-war of the said republic catled the Cubs, which ship is ying in the port of Winnington, in the State of North Carvins, in the United States of America, and being cited before Allem Rutherford, Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States of America and magistrate for the district in which said ship now lies, to answer for a pre-tended violation of the laws of the United States of America and to show cause why my said ship should not be detailed and ideliced for condengation, do neverly, in the same and for the home of the said republic of Cubs, solemnic pastest against the said Allei Rutherford and all persons and States: against the said Alica Rutoerford and all persons and States.—
First.—That the said ship is an avowed public ship of war belonging to the republic of Cuba. Second—That I sun, as aforesaid, afcommissioned officer of the navy of the said republic of Cuba, and sin and was at the time pest hereinafter mentioned in command of the said vessel.

time pass hereinafter mentioned in command of the said visco.

Taird—That on the 2d of October, being at sea and near the coast of the United States, my ship experience very heavy weather, and becoming very short of coal was, by stress thereof, compelled to seek spitler and coal whith the nearest harbor, being the motifie of tape Fair fifer.

For the That while in said harpor waiting for coal a varrant was fasted by the said t nited States Commissioner, commanding the agreet and deteution of said ship, which warrant remains in this force and effect.

Fifth—That tipen the return of the said warrant I did at once by my counsel frotest, and do now protest, that the said ship is by the law and usage of nations exempt from all arrest, detention or interference by civil or oriminal courts, and that for offsects against municipal laws of foreign countries she fs answerable only to her own country, from which reduces it still to the offsects and the committed.

And now, having for the dignity and none of the resulting

tries she fa answerable only to her own country, from which reduces has been committed.

And now, having for the dignity and nonce of the republic of Cuba made this protest against the exercise of a jurisdiction over public ships unknown among nations, and being willing and destrous to have the truth known to all persons, and particularly to the clittens of the United States. I do declare that it is unitree that the said vessel has in any of her preparations offended the neutrality laws of the United States of America. In the namer charges of in any other manner; and I aver that the said vessel is slow in the said experience of the United States of America. In the name charges of in any other manner; and I aver that the said vessel is slow in the same condition in every respect as when size was purchased from the government of the United States in the solutio of June, 1898, sweeps a test immaterial alterations not resting to her character or the as a war vessel; and except, further, that since the said purchase, and while out of the limits and jurgation of the Limits States, and more than the energy of the content of the first authorities, examined and discharged and had cleared therefrom; then, and not until then, has shifted out and armed upon the high seas and beyond the jurisdiction of the United States and of all other nacious.

That all the proceedings accreased, so far from being in disregard of the rights and disputs of the United States and of the States, were conducted in a careful and true respect therefor, and under the sanction of well established principles of public law.

EDWARD Highert S.

Mr. Lowers with made a profest of the commission.

Commodore Cuban Navy, commanding Ste

Commodore Caban Navy, commanding Steamer Cuba.
October 11, 1829.

Mr. Lowery also made a profert of the commission of Commodore Higgins under the seal of the republic of Cuba and agned by General Cespecies, President, under date of February 25, 1869; also the order to Commodore Higgins to take command of the steamer Cuba. (The commission and order were in Spanish. Translated copies are to be filed).

Mr. S. J. Person, on behalf of the government, said that by these papers being filed the issue between the government and the steamer was made up. It was alleged upon the part of the government that this vessel had violated the neutrality laws; that she was filted up, if not armed, in a port of the United States for the purpose of making war upon a government at peace with the United States. When the case was first heard he had asked for time to procure witnesses in behalf of the government. Incounsel for the defence had opposed his application for ten days. The Court granted until to-day, it was soon manifest that the attendance of witnesses could not be procured in time, and he asked that further time until Saturday next be granted. This was longer than the original was seed to the federal than the asked for, but the efforts to procure witnesses had been delayed by the fact that it was impossible to get them here to-day. He thought that the government would be ready in any event on Saturday. He was indispessed to ask for any unnecessary delay, but it had been impossible to procure the attendance of witnesses sooner. It was the intention of the government to have the witnesses here as soon as possible.

Mr. George Davis replied in substance that the Commissioner would be rand had not in the recol-

the government to have the witnesses here as soon as possible.

Air. George Davis replied in substance that the Commissioner would bear him out in the recollection that what had been done in ming the protest was but a repetition of what had been done in soleum form at the first hearing. Counsel then took occasion to protest against the action of the government; had stated the character of the ship, the official position of its commander. As the officers of the government have well the happendance of this case it was reasonable to suppose they would make all possible basee in preparation. All the detence asked was a full, fair and speedy investigation of the matter. Delay would have the effect of condemnation. A ship of one belligerent country was detained in a neutral port while the vessels of

the other were in the uninterrupted service of their

the other were in the uninterrupted service of their country.

He would not, of course, intimate that the United States by this investigation and delay desired to favor Spain. It was contrary to the character and dignity of the government; it was in opposition to the known neutrality and spirit of fairness always exercised by the United States towards contending foreign nations. But the effect of such long delays was the same. He, therefore, protesied against 55 much same seng granted. It would be wrong. The witnesses who had been held back by their mability to be here to-day could certainly reach the city in two days, and he did not think coursel should ask for longer delay.

Judge Person replied that the postponement sked for was very short. He only desired reasona-

Indger Festish replied that the postponement sked for was very short. He only desired reasonable time, and had no disposition to urge unnecessary delay. In important cases it was not only necessary to give the wincesses ample time to arrive, but the opportunity also to have interview with counsel. In cases of importance where the question of guilt rested upon the intention of parties, it was necessary to enter into particulars and to examine many winesses. It was frequently difficult to prove. Individuals and associations about to commit a violation of the law did not proclaim their intentions. It was an important to the Republic of Cuba as to United States that there should be a full investigation of the matter. Questions were full investigation of the matter. Questions were full investigation of law days would be asking too much.

Mr. O. P. Meares, on the part of the defence, said that the line of conduct pursued by the United States in this case would be marked out and heid up as a precedent in detaming American ships of war in foreign ports. Here a ship of war, under regularly commissioned officers under the seal of a de facto government, enters an American port in distress and is seized by the government on the charge of a violation of the neutrality laws, and had been detained for a week. Longer time is more activation of the neutrality laws, and had been detained for a week. Longer time is more statement, the commission of the length and breath of its territory for testimony. The ruling even in ordinary criminal cases was strict. A State or government matter atthough out the length and breath of its territory for testimony in the state of the defence of a government until that much matter the protest against further postponement for some time.

Mr. G. P. Lowers said he made no intimation that such was never a case before of a government, but this action was never aces before of a government. The Cubans are beligierents and have been so acknowledged by the United States but by Spain. The course were the s

THE QUAKER INDIAN POLICY.

Now It Has Operated-Commission Hampered by Superior Authority—Curious Blunder of Commissioner Cooley in Regard to a Treaty—Light Required from Sidney Clarko and Senator Pomeroy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 1869.
Some newspapers tell us that the Quaker Indian

managers have wonderful success in dealing with the Indians, and the Quakers themselves tell us that they are fast taming our American savages and bringing them within the pale of civilization. It is to be hoped that this is true. President Grant wanted an honest administration of Indian affairs. He wanted to put an end to all presentations from the

Indians, and, as the first step in that direction, determined to crush and annihilate the so-called "Indian ring." To do this he appointed General Parker, himself of Indian blood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This was a good appointment, no doubt, and if the General could have his own way his administration would most likely prove a success, but he is so trammelled by superior powers as to make him but little more than an ordinary clerk.

In further carrying out this Indian policy President Grant determined to yield to the long and con-

stant importunities of the Quakers to let them try a hand at the civilization of the Indian, and forever put an end to our Indian wars, which they (the Quakers) were sure they could and would accom plish. The administration seemed to believe that all honesty was concentrated beneath a broad brim and within a shad-bellied coat, and nowhere else to be found except in army officers. Acting upon this belief, a council of Quakers was summoned to meet in this city last spring. The council was large and highly respectable. President Grant told the Quakers that he had made up his mind to try the experiment of managing the Indians in part by Quaker superintendents and agents and in part by army officers, in order to determine which system of management would be the best for the Indians, and thereupon he caused to be laid before them a list of all the Indian superintendencies and agencies, with a request that they should indicate which they would take to manage and experiment upon. The sagacious Quakers, instead of selecting the hostile Indian tribes, to

as soon as they were issued. Mr. Clarke was very urgent that the patents should be sent to him, and subsequently they were so sent by the indian Office. Some time after the patents were sent to Mr. Clarke the Indian Office received a complaint from the leading men of Black Bob's band, from which it appeared that they were entirely ignorant of these proceedings, that they had not made the selections, neither did they desire them. They denounced the whole transaction as a fraud, and demandes that the patents should be recalled and cancelled. They further charged that the best of their lands had been selected for a few, leaving for a large majority of this land the inferior and worthless lands. Mr. N. G. Taylor, then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at once telegraphed to Agent Taylor, to whom, it appears, Mr. Clarke had delivered the patents, to withhold the delivered and to return all of them to the Indian Office, to which agent Taylor responded that the wishes of the Indian Office would be obeyed. At this time Agent Taylor, it is said, had not delivered any of these patents, but had them all in his possession. Subsequently, however, in disobedience of orders, it is alleged, he delivered the patents to the Indians, his justification therefor being that it would work a great injury to his friends if he returned the patents to the indian Office.

Soon after this a large number of deeds, purporting to have been executed by these Slack Bob.

Soon after this a large number of deeds, purporting to have been executed by these Black Bob patentees to one irwin, were flied by deneral Blunt the question in regard to the issuance of the patents was yet pending, the Commissioner believing that a fraud had been committed against the Indiana, declined for many monits to present the deeds to the Secretary for approval. The settlers on these ands in we began to find that they were likely to love their extension, and thereupon they appealed to the Indian Office for protection, referring to the letter from that officer to Mr. stidaey Clarke, already referred to, as a reason my they should have the preference in a purchasing the lands if they were allowed to be sold. Last Pebruary again in Washington. Agent Taylor had an interview with commissioner taylor, who had all along been firmly of opinion that this whole Black Bob affair was a fraud, and was highly Indiannat at Agent Taylor for he alleged disobedience of orders in not returning the patents to the Indian Office. Commissioner flavior for the subject of the Indian Mr. and the Indian Mr. and Indian

And the second s